FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.

Books a Bouse - The Corsian Brothers. Received Bouseass - Drawfor, corner that. Buty's Theaten - Be West the Fall t Not Fifth Avenue Theners—The Bughter of Role Sideho Pinne Hassum; De Rowery, Grand Open Hassum; De Rowery, Grand Open Hassum; Printed Among the Oypules. Maneety's Theater-Frit Among the Cypsie.
Madison Square Theater-Toung Mrs. Winhrep.
Spikle's Gand's—The Black Fine.
New York Measure—1th Bowry.
San Francisco Missersch - Erockrey and Spik et.
Standerd Theater-Injustic.
Theater Countywe-Mchorley's Inflation. Melinee.
Teny Poster's Theater-Widom's Ficulo. Melinee.
The Coulsme—The Queen's Leve Handkerchief.
Theater-Units Account. Union Square Thrates-A Paristan Romane

Another Monstrous Pension Job.

By the strong vote of 157 yeas to 62 nave the House on Monday set apart a day for the consideration of the bill which gives to every surviving soldier or sailor of the Mexican war, and to every survivor of the Creek, nole, and other Indian hostilities preceding the Mexican war, a pension of \$8 a

This measure has been for several years before Congress seeking recognition, but has been put off from session to session, until more urgent pension jobs should be pushed

The establishment of the principle on which this bill is founded would fasten a terrible burden upon the finances of the country. No questions the propriety of pensioning the soldiers and sailors who were maimed or made permanent invalids, as well as the needy dependents of those who died in the discharge of their duty. But to put upon the pension rolls all who were in service, even if they never smelt gunpowder, is an entirely different matter. A man who wore the uniform but a few weeks, and who never left the recruiting station, might draw a on for the next thirty years, should he pension for the next thirty years, live so long, under such legislation.

The original introduction of this prepos terous principle was due to a kindly public feeling toward the survivors of the two wars with Great Britain. The veterans of the Revolution were regarded not only as soldiers, but as fathers and founders of the nation; and in indiscriminately pensioning all of them it was not seriously intended to create s precedent. The veterans of 1812 came to be associated in popular respect with the heroes of the preceding war, as defenders of the country at a time when its fortunes were still rtain. In 1879, when the war had been closed sixty-four years, these later soldiers were also all put on the pension rolls. The experience derived under this legislation should have checked attempts to extend it. It was supposed that few veterans of the war of 1812 were living who would be entitled to the gratuity, and fewer who would apply for it; but as a fact they appeared by thousands, until the extraordinary longevity of the soldiers and sailors of 1812 became a matter of wonder. The surviving widows of the decased veterans were also put on the rolls. and here a still greater surprise was in store; for, though the war ended nearly eighty years ago, a great many thousands of these widows are now drawing pensions, with a prospect of continuing to do so, well along into the twentieth century! In order to make sure that nobody should be missed, service for only fourteen days created a claim to

In now extending this principle to the Mexican war, the first revelation would be the unexpected number of survivors of that conflict, and of the widows of survivors. In one way or another there would be pensions to pay for a vast proportion of the names on the enlistment rolls. Merchants, bankers, professional men, Congressmen, would present their claims to public money, and receive it. It may be suggested that millionaires would hardly apply for their share of perience of the 1812 pensioners shows that no man is too independently rich to ask a place on the roll. The pending bill gives a ision to all who served 30 days, and to arior to the time of discharge, excluding those who have remarried.

this lifelong beneficence.

Were the precedent of 1812 confirmed in the case of the Indian and Mexican wars, its application to the civil war would be almost cortain. Fewer than fourteen years claused between the close of the Mexican war and the outbreak of the rebellion; and probably less than ten years hence there would be a general outery to treat the survivors of the war for the Union at least no worse than the survivors of the invasion of Mexico. What that demand would involve, a comparison of the armies of Scorr and Taylon with the hosts that were in service between 1861 and 1865 will suggest.

Last Phase of the Monitor Swindle. Since WILLIAM E. CHANDLER became Sec retary of the Navy he has chiefly devoted his attention to two objects. The first is to increase the patronage and the power of the department by getting control of the Coast Survey, the Lighthouse Service, the Revenue Marine, and the Life Saving Service, all now under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHANDLER'S recommendations to this end were made without consulting the Treasury Department, and without even asking the consent of the President. He is alone in proposing radical changes in the administration of several important branches of the public service. Some of these proposed changes were rejected by Congress thirty years ago. Mr. CHANDLER wanted not only to enlarge his official consequence, but also to provide places for a body of superfluous naval officers, who are drawing pay without rendering any equivalent to the Government.

The second object of Mr. CHANDLER has seen to complete the jobs which SECOR ROBEsow began in 1877 by illegal and corrupt contracts for the fraud-clad monitors, and to build new ships at the yards of JOHN ROACH and the other contractors of the old Ring. The new jobs were started at the last session. Mark the cunning contrivances of the ROBE-SON-ROACH-CHANDLER Ring. The act of Aug. 5, 1892, provides:

"That \$400,000 shall be applied by the Secretary of the Navy to the following objects: namely. To building and fitting the turrets and pilot house of the ironelad nces as will render redocking of the ships unnecessary of the ironclad steamers Monadnock, Puritan, Amplitrite, and Terror; and the Naval Advisory Board created by this act, is directed to report to the Secre ary of the Navy in detail by Dec. 1, 1882, as to the wis om and appediency of undertaking and completing the ngines, armer, and armaments of said ironclade, togeth-r with the cost of completing each according to the lane recommended, if the completion of any of them is dom and expe

A careless or uninstructed reader would suppose from the language of the act that precautions were taken to prevent wrong. The fact is that the foundation is laid for job of at least six or seven millions of dollars. These four monitors have been untouched

for seven years. During all that time the Navy Ring has endeavored in every po way to get Congress to recognize the ROBESON contracts, even indirectly, but without success until this act was passed.

The launching of the monitors was authorized. That was the first step. The act directs the Naval Advisory Board, created by the act, to report upon the "wisdom and expediency of completing the said ironclads." That Board was appointed by CHANDLER to carry out his views. Its Chairman is Commodore SHUFELDT, who was notoriously one of SECOR ROBESON'S right hand men in the old days.

The packed Board, of course, reported as to visdom and expediency" of expending \$5,691,605 for this lob. The Navy Appropriation bill for 1884 clinches the job in the following terms:

"For completing in accordance with the recommenda-tions of the Naval Advisory Board the engines and ma-chinery of the double turreted ironclad monitors which said Board may advise to be first completed by new con-tract, or otherwise, as the Secretary may think best for the interests of the Government, \$450,000; but the exethe interests of the Government, \$400,000; but the execution of no contract for the completion of aither of
these vessels shall be intered into until the terms there
of shall be approved by a Board consisting of one lies
officer, one naval constructor, and one engineer [to be
appointed by Chandlan]. And the Secretary of the Navy
shall take possession of the double-turreted fronclads,
and, if he thicks best, remove the same to the Govern
ment navy yards; and he shall determine the amounts
which ought to be paid to the contractors severally for
the use and occupation of their yards with said ships,
and for the care thereof and report the same to Congress." and for the care thereof, and report the same to Congress.

In his most audacious moments, Szoon ROBESON never ventured to propose anything more scandalous than this. Mr. CHANDLES is determined not to let the grass grow under his feet if activity in making contracts with the ROBESON-ROACH Ring can keep it down.

Egypt's New Government.

Some of the details of the scheme arproved by Lord DUFFERIN for the future rovernment of Egypt are now published They are shrewdly calculated to disarm opposition on the part of the Continental powers, and they aim to conciliate public opinion in Great Britain by purporting to bestow a measure of self-government on the Egyptian people. Their practical outcome will be to. leave the Sucz Canal at the mercy in time of war of the strongest naval power, that is to say, of England, and to make the Khedive as absolutely master of his subjects as his father ever was. By what material force, however, this autocratic authority is to be sustained we are not yet informed. If Prince TEWFIK, as seems inevitable, must rely for support on the continued presence of an English army, or on a gendarmerie officered by Englishmen, he will virtually pass into a state of tutelage like that imposed on the Indian Rajahs, and his despotic powers will be exercised in the interest of his protector. It is said that the provisions of Lord DUF-FERIN's project relating to the Suez Canal have allayed the misgivings entertained at Constantinople respecting the intentions of Great Britain. If so, the Porte is easily satistied. There are no guarantees against the permanent occupation of the waterway by an English fleet in the event of a European war. It is proposed, indeed, that a limitation shall be placed-apparently by a conference of the great powers-on the time during which vessels of a belligerent State are to be allowed to remain in the canal, and that no troops or munitions of war shall be disembarked, or bestilities permitted, in the canal, or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. These stipulations sound equitable enough, but there is absolutely no precaution taken to enforce them. On the contrary, Egypt, which is naturally most interested in the maintenance of its neutrality, is prohibited by a specific clause from taking the most effective step to that end, viz., by fortifying the canal. What a mockery would a covenant of neutrality appear to Belgium or Switzerland, if by the same instrument the pretended subject of protection were forbidden to protect itself by strengthening its frontiers! Not only, moreover, are there no means of enforcing the injunction against the disembarkation of troops, but a convenient method of evadthe Government's munificence; but the ex- ing it is designated in Lord DUPPERIN'S programme. The restrictions, it seems, will not apply to measures requisite for the defence of Egypt against internal disorder. Now, in a war to which Turkey is a party there will widows who were married to the soldiers | almost certainly be commotion in the Nile land, and in any circumstances it would be easy to simulate a necessity of intervention on behalf of order and security. Who is to decide whether "measures for the defence of Egypt" are required? The British note silent on this point, the manifest intention being that England shall land troops in the Nile country whenever it suits her turn.

> internal administration of Egypt. According to the scheme transmitted by Lord Dur-FERIN to the British Foreign Office, all executive power is lodged in the Khedive and a council of twelve "responsible" Ministers. To whom are these Ministers accountable? Really to the Khedive alone, for he can appoint and dismiss them at his pleasure; ostensibly to a so-called legislative council of fourteen members, one-half of whom are nominated by the Khedive, while the other half are chosen by a system it woulde election. Should, then, the ruler and his Ministry fail to place any of their candidates in the seven elective seats, they would only need to bribe one of the elected members to secure a mo jority of the legislative chamber. Under these conditions a Cabinet would be as certain of securing the adoption of their measures as men can be of anything in this world. By an almost superfluous precaution, however, against fractious conduct on the part of the elective members, the initiative of legislation is to rest wholly with the Ministers. In other words, these curious legislators are not to open their mouths until a question is put to them, and this, of course, will not be done, unless the propounders feel sure of an affirmative answer. Should, however, by any blunder or accident, the Ministers fail to get a majority in the council, the Khedive will apparently have the power to make their bill a law by his personal flat. As for the elective assembly of forty-four members, plausibly described by Lord DUFFERIN as designed to give voice to the classes hitherto inarticulate, it is a gross imposition on he political ignorance of the Egyptian peo-This "assembly" is not to have the slightest share in the making of laws. It is a merely consultative body, and we infer that the Ministers are empowered to neglect even the hollow form of consulting it, from the fact that this Egyptian House of Commons is to be convened "occasionally" to discuss special" subjects.

Let us look now at the equally specious

and delusive regulations suggested for the

The actual working of these singular par liamentary institutions will afford rich mate-rial for an opera bouffe. But the scheme is serious enough from the point of view of British interests. Evidently the Jingo element in the Liberal party, which looks on an acquisitive and spirited foreign policy with almost as much favor as did Lord BEACONSPIELD, has got the upper hand in the GLADSTONE Cabinet. Whatever may be Lord DEBBY's opinions on the subject, the British Ministry, as a whole, intends that all the profit derivable from the Egyptian expe-

tition shall be guranted by England and the useful instrument, the Khedive. This pur-pose will be if possible even more unmis-talkable when the final arrangements for the military resources of the new Government are divulged.

The Drawback in New York.

The Times thinks our fashionable society keeps too late hours. Eleven o'clock in the evening, it says, is too late to begin a ball, since the entertainment, of course, cannot close before the small hours of the morning. The consequence being loss of sleep to the run of masculine ball goers, our contemporary calls the increased lateness of such gather ings "one of the most noxious follies of the time in New York." It would have balls begin at the old-fashioned hour of nine, and end not long after midnight.

Undoubtedly the late hours which attendance upon balls imposes are injurious to numbers of young fellows. They lose too much sleep, and to revive their exhausted energies so as to be ready for the next day's work, they are driven to the use of dangerous lants in the way of morning cocktails. But it is not easy to start balls at an earlier

hour than that which has now become customary. Not because fashion so directs, but because convenience and necessity require. The time for dinner for very many busy men of affairs has been put off until seven, eight, or even later, especially when they must array themselves for that important repast in the regulation dinner costume. They can hardly get ready much sooner.

The consequence is that it is inconvenient for them to get to the theatre or opera, which still begin at about the old-fashioned time. Even if a man dines at half past six, the most usual hour, he must neglect his dinner or hasten it in a way repulsive both to the philosopher and the gastronome in order to meet an engagement at eight. Nor does any wise man wish to rush away immediately after that important event of the day. He requires time for repose, and perhaps for a cigar. He might be able to sally forth at nine with comfort, if the dinner was not an elaborate one, but hardly before. If, however, it was a formal dinner, even that hour would be much too early. And a lady who has to array herself especially for a ball could not hope to be satisfactorily equipped until several hours later. For her even

The late hour at which balls begin ha therefore not been fixed by fashion out of any affectation of English customs, but because necessity requires it, as the habits of fashionable and of busy New York now are. There is no chance whatever that the time will be put back to nine, as the Times advises. It is more likely to be made later. For not only is there the dipper to be considered; the various entertainments of the day, in the way of receptions and what not, must be allowed for. The devotees of pleasure must have a few hours for repose to repair ravages, so as to be ready for the culminating

entertainment. And yet the Times is right in warning our ball goers, among men especially, of the danger of indulging in hours so late throughout the gay season. But what it ought to tell these young fellows is that it is folly for them to undertake to be men of business and men of fashion at the same time. Nobody can afford to pursue pleasure in that way unless he is able to make it his main business, as, happily, very few of our men can They cannot be men of fashion, in bed at three o'clock in the morning for months together, and get down town selling goods or scraping together commissions six hours later. It is all folly, and their attempt to do it goes far to explain why on the male side our ball rooms present so undesirable an appearance. Most of the men really do not be long at such entertainments. The odor of the shop and the manners of the exchange cling to them too unmistakably. In vain they attempt to carry themselves like elegant men

of leisure, luxurious and graceful. Of course it is different with fashionable pleasure, and make it their main business, while their husbands and fathers are down day by Judge McCur. town earning the money with which their state is to be supported. They are not fretted with such anxieties, anxieties which oppress even the richest man, and perhaps him much more than the poorer. That is the reason why foreigners are pretty unanimous in expressing the opinion that our fashionable women are greatly superior to the men with whom they associate in their accomprishments and the graces which luxury breeds. They toil not, neither do they spin; but the men are delving away like slaves in a mine, and need the sleep of a day laborer. Of course they lack the repose of elegance and the courtly distinction they

Is it not true, in fine, that a gracious, ele gant, and beautiful society, wherein the pursuit of pleasure is made an art, is not possible in a commercial and mercantile community like New York?

The Reversal of Judge Haight's De-

cision. The action of the General Term of the Supreme Court in reversing Judge HAIGHT's decision of last summer refusing to allow a writ of mandamus to compel the Central and Eric Railroads to receive and deliver freight more promptly than they did during the great strike of the freight handlers, would have been more interesting if it had been earlier. There is no exigency which requires a mandamus now. Still, the law as laid down by the General Term is of great importance as practically controlling the action of the judiciary, in this department at least, whenever a state of things chall arise similar to that which existed here when the case was argued before Judge HAIGHT.

The principal question involved must event ually be determined by the Court of Appeals, and the sooper the better. Without examining it at this time in its strictly legal aspect, we may point out some of the practical difficulties which will arise, whether Judge HAIGHT'S view or that of the General Term is flustly established as correct.

If a railroad company may be constrained y mandamus to take, transport, and deliver freight with a certain degree of rapidity and promptitude, irrespective of the cost of so doing and regardless of any peculiar difficulties in the way, then the corporation must often be virtually at the mercy of its servants who demand higher compensation. They have only to cease work, and the law, step ping in, will say to the company. This work must be done and must be done now, frespective of the expense," which will be the same as saying "Pay the freight handlers

On the other hand, unless the courts posse the power to interfere by immediate and stringent remedies, many cases will arise in which rallroad corporations will disregard their public duties for the sake of private profit to the stockholders. Their dereliction in this respect will often consist of acts which directly affect so few persons that suits for damages are unlikely to be brought, and would afford a very inadequate remedy for a failure to fulfil obligations which a corporation owes to the public as such.

We are sorry to see the suggestion

Judge Harens was "brought down" from Buffalo to reader the decision which the General Term has reversed. He can hardly have come here to hold court without the approval of the vary Judges who now differ with him as to the law. THE BAILBOADS AN COMER

As argended and reported by the Senate committee, the Post Office Appropriation bill which had passed the House provided that the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two shall take effect the 1st of July, 1883, instead of the 1st of January, 1884. There are two good arguments for this change. One is fiscal year, and the other is that, since the reduction will be a great public benefit, the sooner it is conferred the better. In one form, the receipts of the Post Office Department for millions over the expenditures; in another form, with sundry extra allowances, they show a surplus of more than three hundred thousand dollars. With Star route thieving checked. greater. It is now over thirty years since any asuch relative condition of the incomes and outgoes of the department has been known, and the past year was the first since 1865 that no deduction of letter postage to two cents should be effected at the carliest possible date; and with the steady growth of Post Office receipts it will not be many years before the rate can be

Hangman Manwood is kept very busy nowadays in Ireland. His life has been threatened again and again since he was sent there. but he goes about his work apparently with unconcern. At Limerick yesterday he had to be protected by the police, but he hastened to Traise to put up a gibbet for two. Poor old

New bills flock into Congress in numbers so great as to suggest that their authors are afraid there may be a scarcity of subjects to debate. Yet during its previous session this body had received in the Senate 2,253 bills and joint resolutions, and the House 7,182, making the unprecedented total of 9.465. Of these, the Senate passed about 500, and the House about 500, this latter number representing about the setual contribution to the statute book. As all the bills, some thousands in number, that were favorably reported and placed on the calendars take precedence, except by special of the new bills of the present session, it may be conjectured what chance of consideration

What is the money needed for in electing a

The three jurors in ELLEN OUTNN's suit against Capte Charts, in the City Court of Brooklyn, who were yesterday shown to have visited the defendant's house after the provious day's adjournment, to make a personal examination of the premises, were the cause of a mistrial in the case, with much needess expense and trouble to both sides. McCor rightly deemed it necessary to discharge a jury that contained three such superserviceable gentlemen. The severe reprimand that he administered to the offending jurymen is one that all citizens liable to jury duty ought to take note of. If every man in a jury box were to think himself court room to satisfy his own mind upon debatable points, a new and very unsatisfactory element would be introduced into law trials.

It is a misdemeanor in this State, punishable by fine and a year's imprisonment, for jurors to hold communications of any nature concerning a cause that is on trial before them with any person concerned in it on either side. In a case tried some weeks ago before Judge BARRETT a juror was shown to have been in conversation about the facts in issue during a recess of the court with one of the witnesses, and he escaped prompt punishment only by an explanation that showed his action have been devoid of corrupt intent. it was, the Judge rebuked him severely, and he was dismissed from the jury, the trial proceeding, by consent of both sides, with eleven jurors. It ought not to require any women. They can give their chief care to | very marked intelligence to feel the impropriety of such conduct as was consured vester-

> The street cars of the Second avenue surface line possess three advantages over those of the other lines. First, they are comfortably heated by an ingeniously contrived stove, which is placed under the sent and does not take from the scating capacity of the cars, as the stoves in the Brooklyn cars do. Secondly, the front door is not allowed to be opened during the cold weather-a very necessary provision, as many a sufferer from influenza and bronchitis can testify. And, thirdly, the number of the conductor's badge is conspicuously posted within the car, so that in case of need there is o occasion for an unseemly, unpleasant altercation with that official, who, besides is rendered more cautious in his conand language by the knowledge that he cannot escape identification. Why should not obtain on the other lines we do not know. Let us suppose that the directors of lines only require the matter to be

brought to their notice.

There is something very singular in the meteorological conditions at present prevail-ing in Europe and America. While we are having unusually heave snows, and while our rivers are coated with ice, many of the smaller streams being uncommonly deficient in water. Europe is suffering from extraordinary inundations, and the snow that fell there early in the season has melted. It has frequently been noticed that there is an apparent interchange of meteorological conditions, especially in the winter, between the new world and the old. Severe winters here have coincided with mild winters in Europe, and occasionally these conditions have been interchanged two or hree times in the course of a single season This subject of comparative meteorology, if I may be so called, is extremely interesting. While at present our information upon it meagre, yet it opens a promising field for inweather will be greatly advanced by the simul-taneous study of the meteorology of different portions of the earth.

There is no sport more dear to the heart of a boy than coasting. Even skating gives place a ride down the flank of a hill, smoothly contect with snow or ice, at express-train speed, is enough to make almost any schoolboy become atruant. It is, however, a sport attended in ome cases with great danger to life and limb. especially when the coasting ground is a steep city street. Every winter we have to record the death or maining of careless coasters, and, in some cases, of persons who have unluckily killed in Lockport on Tuesday night by strik ng against a stone post while coasting. A similar accident is liable to occur in any where coasting in the streets is permitted. In Brooklyn crowds of boys and girls are permitted a slide recklessly down the ley hill at the orthern end of Columbia Heights, rendering he street impassable, and endangering both their own lives and those of others. It would seem that the boys might be provided with coasting ground where they could enjoy this invigorating sport without danger.

The annual Charity ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, the 25th of January. If the unusual gayety of the present season is a criterion, it should be a very priliment allow. Exces can be pro-cured from Mr. Appleton, 28 East Thirty-sixth street, and tickets from the managers or at Delmonton.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 17. Monday being the day when the rules could be subsended by a two-thirds vote, the railroad men tried to get

a day set for the consideration of one of their bills. A very nice trick—a trap, in fact, for the Ben Butterworth, whose constituency in Cincinnati has just repudiated him, wants to be Governor of Obio, and he knows that a large the Republican nomination, and a still larger

Naturally he turns to the rich railway corpora

tions, and they never give or promise anything

to aspiring statesmen without a "quid pro quo," usually requiring something in advance se an earnest, Ben is on the Pacific Railroad Committee and several bills have been considered by that committee which the corporations want passed and one which they do not want passed. The the Kansas Pacific to pay for surveying its lands and take patents for it, so that it will be subject to taxation in Kansas, Anderson of

Kansas is fighting for this measure. To secure a day in court for the consolida-tion scheme in bill 7,242, report 1,856, reported by Butterworth, the railroad men agreed to a favorable report on the other bill, which was made, and then Butterworth came in Monday with this resolution:

Resolved, That Wednesday, Jan. 24, immediately after the morning four, he set apart for the consideration of such bills as may be presented or indicated by the Conmittee on Pasine Railroads, this order not to interfere with general suppropriation or revenue bills or existing special orders.

Thompson of Kentucky, an ever-watchful guardian of the people's rights, at once demanded a second. Before the vote was taken Mr. Holman asked that Mr. Butterworth be allowed to explain what bills it was the committee desired considered. Mr. Butterworth said: I will do so; there are saveral of them. One is a bill bringing the roads which are not now included within the terms of what is known as the Thurman act under the provisions of that set; and also requiring the payment of money due to the Government for locating, selecting, and surveying lands for the Kanasa Pacific and other roads.

Here the Cincinnati statesman came to a full pause, as if that was all, and Mr. Holman asked, "Is that all?" nsked. "Is that all?"

Mr. Butterworth—Me, sir. There is also a bill author-leing a consolidation of the southern Paeller with either in the south of the southern Paeller with the sire and the stuff of Mexico or the Mexicology Eliver. There are helwest these two points assume eight different con-necting and continuous lines which this hill authorizes to consolidation of any parallel or competing lines.

And this was the bill. Possibly Mr. Butterworth does not know that this bill consolidates every road but one leading from any point on the Massissippi River from New Orleans to St. Louis, west and south, but I think he does, and that he knew the last sentence of his remarks

that he knew the last sentence of Ris remarks was untrue.
The second was ordered, and Mr. Butterworth, to overcome some objections, agreed that the resolution should be modified so that it would only include the bills referred to by him. Mr. Reagan of Texas spoke against the resolution, holding that the consolidation would revive and confer the forfeited Texas Pacific land grant of 15,000,000 acres upon the Southern Pacific. He said:

The closing paragraph provides:

"That nothing in this actaball be so construed as to contribution or in any wise affect any grant of land to any railfrom or in any wise affect any production of a land grant, but it is road company.

This is not the confirmation of a land grant, but it is the transfer of a grant by consolidation from one corporation to another; and while the language here might seem at first blueb to prevent that, when it is analyzed even it is as one prevent the transfer by consolidation of this large grant of land.

it will be seen that it does not prevent the transfer by consolidation of this large grant of land.

Any one who understands the English language can see that Mr. Beagan was correct in his statement. Even Mr. Butterworth was compelled to admit, in his reply, that it loft the situation just as it was, not changing any conditions of the grant; and as the Texas Pacific more than a year ago transferred to the Southern Pacific all its right and title to the land grant and placed the latter in its stead, and as the Southern Pacific all virtually comply with the requirements of the charter of the Texas Pacific (the inter having failed to do so,) the land would be confirmed by this act.

Butterworth pleaded well for his clients, leaving however, on more than one occasion, the roulms of truth in his efforts to make a good case. He stated that Dunn of Arkansas drew the closing paragraph, and that it was intended by him to prevent a confirmation. Mr. Dunn promptly denied this, and read the provise which he drew and which he believed was necessary, to prevent the consolidation from correct the state of transfer.

necessary, to prevent the consolid carrying the land grant. Here it is: Provides. That nothing in this act shall be so cons in to recised, revive, proptitate, or relieve from citure any grant of public laineds made by the Go nent of the United States to said in the construc-tury rairond, that may not have been earned by ment of the United States to aid in the construction are railroad, that may not have been carried by a railroad company in compliance with the construction of the company in compliance with the construction of the construction

You will observe there is a marked difference.
Mr. Holman and Mr. Converse of Ohio opposed the resolution, the latter declaring the
Consolidation bill. The most mischievous piece
of legislation that has been brought into this
House during the life of this Congress."
After considerable debate the vote to suspend

consolidation hill. the most mischlevous piece of legislation that has been brought into this House during the life of this Congress."

After considerable debate the vote to suspend the rules and fix a day to consider these bills was lost by 101 voting for and 53 against. Not the required two-thirds.

The railroad lobby knew there was no possibility of obtaining votes enough to set a day for the consideration of their measure, the Consolidation bill, and so they put the bills together, honing to do so in that way.

The device was so transparent that it is strange any member of Congress was deceived by it. Yet a number were. While it required two-thirds to set a day, it only required a bare majority to pass or defeat a bill, and under the amended rules there is no chance to fillibuster. When the day arrived, the railroad men would have railled all their forces, passed the Consolidation bill, and defeated the other. That was their game, and it would have won had they succeeded in the first move.

It must be remembered that of the 283 members of this House, the places that now know them will soon know no more forever 146 of them. They have been relegated to private life—to a political "sleep which knows no waking"—and the arguments that are usually advanced by rich corporations would be weighty, in more senses than one, with a number of this army of political spectres. The bill would have passed as the railroads wanted it, and the activity of the lobby on Sunday and Monday morning, with the trick put on some of the members, gave them within five votes of the requisite two-thirds.

It is hardly possible that any member who is opposed to the transfer of this land grant will be fooled again, though the effort will be made in due time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a leter from Georgia in to-day's Sex I find this sentence In all countries the natural leaders of the laborers, r radical class, against the property owners, or con-ervative class, are educated men without property.

How far this notion is from being correct everybody is aware who knows the facts. The most powerful leader of the extreme Democratic Radicals in England to-day is Mr. Hindman, who is a rentleman of fortune The most powerful leader of the Extreme Left in France to day is M. Clemenceau of the Chamber of Deputies, who is a man of means. The most powerful leader of portain radicals to-day is Mr. Kar independent means. The most powerful leader of the radical Democracy of Russia is Prince Krapetkin, new in a French prison, who was born to a vast fortune that he has spent for his principles. The most powerful champion of the ideas of Social Democracy in the uited States is Wendell Phillips, who is a gentleman of

I could multiply illustrations like these from every country which I have named, and I could give them from every period of the world's history. It does not need that a man should be poor in order to strive for the establishment of justice and equality NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

A Hard Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : A couple f weeks since a poor woman who has nothing to sup-sort her but what she carne by her daily work was going ort her but what are earlie by her daily were that has observed evening and got into one of the cars that has observed evening and got into one of the cars that has observed, some man stretched his legs out and, in returning other west, she stimuled over him and broke one of her res. Please to let me know if the company can be held exponsible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. An Erronsons Announcement Corrected.

We have been requested to rectify an erroneous amounteement which has appeared in several jourmais respecting the recent marriage of Mr. Milano C. Tilden of Tilden Place, Williamsbridge. The bride was not,
as might have been inferred, a Miss Harding, but the
daughter of Mr. Thomas Mackinght, an English
interary gentleman of very high repute, author of "The
Life and Times of Edmund Burke." an "Autobiography
of Mr. Dierseil," Lift of Lord Belingbroke," Thirty
Years of Foreign Policy," and other worst. Mr. Macknight has been for upward of Strass years editor of the
leading Belfast journal, organ of Mr. diagonese's policy
in Ireland, and is an intimate friend of Lord Dufferin.
We are also requested to make that Mrs. Milano C. Tilden,
we are also requested to make that Mrs. Milano C. Tilden,
on her mother's use, is a granddaughter of the lake
Earl of Kilenborough.

THE SALVATION ARMY AT GENEVA. is a Stronghold of Satas in Switzer land and is Mepulsed.

GENEVA, Dec. 30 .- A detachment of the Salvation Army, headed by Miss Catherine Booth, daughter of the founder of the organization, has been here for a fortnight engrossing public attention. Its presence among us exhibits Swiss love for liberty in a bad light. This is due in a great part to the eccentricities of the Army itself. We were first informed of its intention to undertake a campaign in Ge neva by Colonel Clibborn, who came as a scout to reconnoitre the position. He spoke French quent orator and waxed somewhat popular. In a sories of lectures he showed the aim of the Army, and did his best to interest us in his work. His meetings did not materially differ from other religious meetings. They were

quiet and orderly.

All this was changed on the arrival of the detachment of the main Army. Marshal Catherine Booth is a lady 20 or 22 years old. She ence at her first meeting, composed mainly of persons supposed to be sympathetic with the Army. She gained not only the esteem but the admiration of all her hearers by the noble and striking manner in which she presented her plane and explained her mission. She said with the object of distributing the comfort and joys of religion among those who so often remain in a state of complete indifference. Miss Booth is tall, thin, and graceful. She speaks French very well. A more realous woman nevel breathed. She had been here only a few days when the following appeared on the streets:

THE SALVATION ARMY Will ware its first battle in Geneva to-night. THE MARROHALE will lead the attack.

This warlike announcement led to untoward results. We are not used to such sensational announcements. The converts of Satan were inspired by a desire to repei the attack. The meetings were interrupted by hissings, groans, and cat, calls. The hymns were drowned in comical songs, and the trumpeters were hooted from the pistform. The meet demonstrative section of Satan's army was the boys. Malevo-jent persons were scattered among them, inciting them to violence. The police repressed all attempts to drive the army from the hall.

I attended one of these tumultuous services. The orators were unable to make themselves heard. The interruptions were simply disgraceful. The press of all shades favored the vindleation of liberty of speech. I doubt whether the agitation would have been quelled were it not for the common sense dispiaved by the Marichale. She decided that no one should be admitted without a ticket. The tickets were distributed almost exclusively masons orderly persons. A few of the devil's admerats, however, managed to secure admission, and tried a guerilla warfare, but they were captured by the police. Since then things have been comparatively quiet.

The detachment is composed of ten persons, including three or four women. At the conclusion of these services they hold prayer meetings to which all are invited. Those seeking the benefit of prayer come to the front and kneel down. This practice, common among the Methodists, is quite new to the old Calvinistic Presbyterians of Geneva. It excited a great deal of curiosity.

Cambetta's Beath Chamber. From the Koening Post.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—As fast as visitors arrived they were marshalled four abreast, in a long line, and admit-ted in small numbers to the hed chamber. The scene was a striking one, and Gambetta himself could have desired no better contradiction of all the stories sold of his luxurious and profligate habits than that furnished by his surroundings. We had been told so many times that we had almost begun to believe it, that he held high festival behind the trelliers of his portico; that his dining room was the scene of great banquets, and that he held wassail with the other Republican leaders when he should have been at work for the public benefit. But upon a large scale. The little pavilion was, in short, the home of a upon entirely devoted to the public interest, and of one who thought but little of himself. There were no objects of art, none of the costly and beautiful bib lots with which a celebrated man usually likes to sur portrait of Victor Hugo with the autograph of the mas-ter, who had given it "to his dear Gambetta." This humble speciacle caused a stupefaction among the reactionists who had gone out to Ville d'Avray to get ma them adopted new factors and ridiculed the house as the home of a miser, a bourgeois without taste, Ac.

From the Evening Post The Tribune complains that the Harlem thosts in the new flat house in 116th street, east of second avenue, continued their manifestations yester. Pribusa." It seems, however, hardly fair in these times to expect a ghost to make off on account of a newspaper exposure, when we know how little effect this so often has on many other classes in the community. Ghosts have, in fact, always shown an indifference to newspaper clamor," which might fill the breast even of a Ring thief with envy. The work of exposing them has been going on for centuries, but they have never paid the alightest attention to "what the papers say." and they are rewarded by an amount of public confidence and trust that proves the wisdom of their course. The Rariem ghosts produce not only "vibrations in the chandeliers," but "rumbling as of a bowling alley," and loud reports as from a caunon," which seems to show a city flat as his predecessors could in castles and coun

Our Minister to Italy at Work. From the Times Democrat.

Mr. W. W. Astor, the American Minister to Rome, has organized an American club in that city for the purpose of affording facilities to visitors. The rooms of the club house are well furnished and include read-ing, billiard, card, dress, and conversation rooms.

A Gorman in Scareb of a Supper-From the World. Dancing began by 11 o'clock in the beautiful reach salon, and supper was served about midnight on mall tables in the magnificent dining room, after which ime a German.

A Lesson in Oreunte Journalism By EDITON FRANK H-TT-N.

), it is the proper caper for the man that runs a paper. To make of it an organ of the stiffest regular kind. He must have no firm opinion, be the eyoophantic minion Of the party from whose patrouage he seeks to raise

the wind;
To the people who are in he must stick through thick and thin, While to all their peccadilloss he remains entirely blind. O. his tak he never uses to bespatter old abuses,

Or to cast a lasting blot upon the photograph of fraud; or the rascals and the robbers, for the lobbyists and For the harpies of the Treasury he hath exceeding laud; his mouth opes wide to sing of the virtue of the Ring.

From whose stoutly stuffed exchequer he expects a great reward. for Dorsey and for Brady, and for all the very shady Proceedings of the men who went to fortune per Star

route: For the sponging, sleek commissions, for the vampire

For the horde of burgiar-statesmen who abstract the public loss, And for all their pleasing ways, from an ample crate of t deal out sops of compliment in quantities to

is must make a special study how the deepest, verbal May throw at all who dare oppose his backers' little

games; de must argue very tartly, conclusively, and amartly, By calling better men than he all sorts of scurvy names:
to the very bitter end, he must atsadily defend
The grand old moral party, with its constant crop of

trembling, poor Postmaster must faster still and faster And give to his subscription list a big official boom ; Disseminate our circulars, to save his head from doorn;

be unhappy P. O. clerk must take off his cont. and work. Till our numbers of subscribers to hundred thousands

fowe's officials quake lest o'er them fulminate the wrath of Gorham, Backed up stoutly by his potent editor-in-chief.

know that great Frank Hatton never, never

By his party while his paper praises ev'ry public thief: and they know he won't be lax in bringing down his axe.
Whereby P. M.'s who don't subscribe may chance to SUNBEAMS.

-Gloves are going out of fashion for ladies in Paris. Men left of wearing them years ago.

—A bonfire built on a hillside near Troy, to

celebrate Gardeld's election, is still burning, having communicated with a bed of coal beneath. -Religious philanthropists at Somers

Conn., have opened a large skating rink in the hope that it will prove attractive enough to keep the young people -The once famous William and Mary Col-

lege at Williamsburg, Va., the alma mater of Jefferson, Marshall Monroe, and Randolph, had only one student last year, and is now closed.

—According to the Berlin Berickie, the Russian petroleums have a greater illuminating power than the American by ten per cent. Their specific gravity is higher, but they are more rapidly absorbed by the wick.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has

the first shoe ever pegged by a machine, with a letter from the invantor and patentee, and the original patent, signed by Andrew Jackson, Secretary Livingston, and -When John B. Hoffman killed his son with a pistol shot in Cincinnati, several years ago, his explanation that it was an accident was accepted; but low that he has attempted to murder another son, I

is believed that he was gullty the former time.

—A horse habitually walks into saloons at Fort Wayne, Tex. stands up at the bar like a man, and drinks glass after glass of beer as long as the hystanders will pay for them. He closes his lips over the top of the tambler, lifts his head, and the beverage gurgles down. -Mary Walker's present costume includes

a Prince Albert coat, high silk hat, and rather loose trousers. She carries a cane, and her hair is unskilfully out short, as though she had done it herself. Instead of vesting an overcoat on cold days, she wraps herself in -A weapon found on a Philadelphia bur-

glar consisted of a canvas bag, 3 inches in diameter and 15 in length, filled with sand, and having a wooden han dle. A blow with it would not break the akin, like a club, but would be stanning in its effect, while the stroke would make no noise. -A Missouri bee raiser has just transferred

his one hundred and fifty hives to Florida that his been may keep busy all the winter in that land of flowers and on the Mississippi there are bee loats that carry hives up and down that river to keep pace with the ooming of the flowers.
—Some years ago Patrick Gleason aban-

doned his wife and son in Indiana. The son, then eighteen was a fortnight ago committed to the Jeffersonvillail for larcany. On his way to a workshop he passed through a line of convicts; one of them was his father -Boys employed on the New York and New England Railroad are required to obtain the signa-tures of their parents to a contract, by which it is agreed that they shall not sue for damages in case their chil-dren are killed by an accident. It is considered that

vouths are apt to be careless, and the company makes the provision to protect itself. -Little Mac, the dwarf, formerly a popu lar negro minetrel in this country, is in London. A fel low performer's letter from London says: "Rum has a light grip on him. He is obliged to show himself at the box office before they lot him do an act, in order to see

-Some cattle which a boy of 12 was watch ing in Dakota were destroyed by a prairie fire. As the lad did not return home, it was believed that he had he accident so frightened him that he wandered off, and remained away until he had earned money enough to cover the loss of the stock. Then he reappeared at

-The Ohio Legislature is considering the adulteration of foods and medicines. It is informed by a (Incinnati chemist that liver and kidney complaints, so common and so destructive to human life, are largely tue to the use of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of ugar and syrup. He also declares that quinine pills are extensively adulterated, and that many other :

are not to be depended upon.

Patti said to a Philadelphia Press reporter: " I feel quite at home in your city, for you know erable?" The journalist rose to the occasion. "If you were old," he remarked, "you would of course be venreminiscence of your mother as your own. -The German National Bank bought some

time ago from Prof. Scheibler of Berlin for \$250,000 a process for obtaining sugar from molasses, at the same time securing the right of the first offer of such further discoveries as the Professor might make. He has now, it is said, taken out a patent for a new process that makes -The late Archbishop Tait having thrown

open in summer certain pleasure grounds at Lambeth Falace, an attempt is now being manos—Archivanop Ben-son is not at all the man to give in to its—to have this ground surrendered to the public in toto. The proposal has evoked a pleasant piece of satire from "A Lambeth Parson," who writes to suggest that the cellar of wine and library at the palace should be parcelled out among

-Col. John B. Bachelder, writing to the Philadelphia Times regarding the death of Gen. Parns worth at Gettyaburg, save that on the third day of the battle Farnsworth was cut to the quick by a taunt from his commander, Kilpatrick, and therefore charged with sands. Saddles were emptied rapidly, but the leader fought his way on. When surrounded at last, and called on to surrender, he shot himself through the brain.

-Recently, in New Orleans, the Rev. J. K. Guthein, a Jewish rabbi, united in marriage his and John Armstrong, a Protestant Christian. same city a negro servant in the family of the Rev Hugh Miller Thompson was buried from the Episcopalian rectory, and a Roman Catholic priest, who had adminis tered the rates of his Church before death, celebrated nas in the chapet to which the body was taken. All o the pallbearers were white boys, and one was a son o

Dr. Thompson. -The conversation at a dinner party of Americans in London turned on the comical igno of all things in this country displayed by many well-edu-cated English persons. One of the guests said that a son of Mr. Edwards Pierrepont was asked, while his fa ther was making an address, who the speaker was. "The American Minister," the young man replied. "Is he for the Established Church or a dissenter?" was the next puestion. Another story was that the Archbishop of

Canterbury lately asked an American to explain to him "the attitude of the United States as to dissentera." -Irrigation has been tried in western Kansas with marvellous results. Formerly it was thought that the dry plains stretching toward the Arkansa River were useless for agricultural purposes. The light and fickle rainfall, the dry air, the hot winds, and the long summers were supposed to constitute a combina-tion of unfavorable elements that it would be impossible to overcome. But broad ditches were dug that distributed the waters of the Arkansas over these tracts and now they bloom like a garden. The crops yielded the past year were astonishing. Onlone were raised at the rate of less bushels to the acre, onto 100 bushels, and

ther products in similar proportion. -Scoffers make merry over the partiality shown by Bostoniaus for baked beans. The Advertise patiently bears the abuse, having become so habituated to it that it knows all the jokes which can possibly be made on the subject. "Instead of retailating," says this journal, "we wind our favorite viand broadcast over the world. We do not high, as we might, at the Southerner for his eccentric habit of cating terrapin. Politeces has hitherto forbidden our remarking that the Western men keep all their tender chicken grouse for home consump-tion, sending us only the old, tough hens, just before they would die of old age. The fact is that, while the rest of the country has been making fun of us, we have

been foreing them to eat our dish at our price." -John McCullough, the tragedian, is described by a correspondent of the Boston Hersid as a perfect Fireiniae, especially in personal appearance being an ideal Roman. But the same writer saw him without his togs, and declares that he might walk Bread way from end to end without being identified by any stranger who had admired him on the stage. His silk hat was of the newest fashion, his double breasted, splitskirted overcoat fitted him precisely, and his trousers were not even poked out at the kness. He was well dressed, though not foppishly, and there were about him none of the usual signs of the showman except the absence of whiskers. But all the statu-sque Roman was gone. "The close-curied wig, making an ideal head, had given place to straight black hair. His stat ure had lost two inches by the transfer from the ele-vated stage to the level of the observer. The weight and dignity of Virginius had become the stolidity of a good enough looking man from treland."

-Salvini represented King Lear, in his first performance of the part in Boston. the other night, as a decrepit old man throughout the play. At the very outset, before he had spoken a word, he indicated this senility. As he was about to mount the steps of his throne a knight stepped forward to support his arm, but he refused the attention with an old man's petulant re-jection of any suspicion of weakness. His view of the character was thus directly opposite to that which For-rent held. For example, in the meeting with the blind Gloster, when Forrest heard the words, "The trick of that voice I do well remember: is't not the King?" he turned immediately and thundered back, "Ay, every inch a king!" as if one should as, "Why of course it is the King?" But Salvint looket about him, collected his scattered wits, tottered up to a lead tree, broke of a branch for a sceptre, atruck an stitude of command, and then at last cried out, "Ay, every mah a King" with a voice and a look that implied, " And wee to him